

PUBLISHED DAILY IN LIPPIK'S BLOCK, JANEVILLE, WIS.,

BY THOMSON & ROBERTS.

THE TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE ARE AS FOLLOWS, CASE

IN ADVANCE.—

THE CITY, by carriers,	57 00
15 weeks,	15
MAIL ONE YEAR,	8 00
3 MONTHS,	3 00
1 MONTH,	1 00
A. M. THOMSON,	1 00
W. O. ROBERTS,	1 00

REGULAR MEETING,

REGULAR MEETING, JANUARY 15TH, 1864.]

PRESIDENT—His Honor, Mayor Treat, and Attkersen

Bates, Burnham, Putthor, Strong, Shelton and Mc-

Chevy.

The minutes of the last five meetings were read and

approved.

Bills were presented from Holt, Bowen & Wilcox,

Win. F. Randall, Clark Burnham, N. Griswold, G. W.

Smith, E. H. Tice, A. C. Curtis, Nuttall Light Co., S.

D. Locke, J. R. Hutchins, Kothman & Whaley, A. E.

Burpee, John Nichols, O. J. Dearborn, S. O. Burnham,

G. R. Curtis, M. H. Curtis and G. Nottliff, when they

were severally referred to the Finance Committee.

A motion of Al. Burnham the Clerk was authorized

to issue orders to all inspectors and clerks of election

as returned to him.

Mr. J. W. Allen presented a bill for grading in front

of lots owned by Morris, Jones and Howard, on South

Third street, which was remitted by the Council. It was referred to the Aldermen of the 3d Ward.

The Finance Committee reported on the following bills:

General Fund—Richard Brown..... \$ 4 00

" " " H. S. Clegg..... 25

" " " C. Phelps..... 4 25

Bridge Fund—H. S. Clegg (on file)..... 9 47

Gas Fund—G. S. Sturz..... 1 00

" " " C. Tall..... 4 50

2d Ward Fund—G. Nottliff..... 1 00

3d Ward Fund—D. Locke..... 12 50

" " " H. C. Miller..... 16 25

1st Ward Fund—Geo. Barnes..... 18 00

2d Ward Fund—L. A. & C. 8 00

1st Ward Fund—John Chappell..... 11 00

" " " Wm. Powers..... 1 50

" " " Myers & Case..... 4 00

4th Ward Fund—J. C. Miller..... 2 00

General Fund—J. C. Miller..... 45 00

1st Ward Fund—Geo. Barnes..... 45 00

" " " S. T. Haynes..... 9 25

" " " Jas. McKoon..... 12 00

" " " Wm. Powers..... 8 00

" " " Wm. Payne..... 29 00

" " " 22 57

The report of the Committee was accepted and

adopted.

The Treasurers' report for December, 1863, was pre-

sented and referred to the Finance Committee.

The accounts of Meigs, Burges and Nichols for regis-

tering dogs were allowed, and orders drawn on the

dog fund for the same.

Al. Strong, from the Fire Department Committee

reported bills of E. Calf, \$16.95, and H. L. Smith \$22.57,

which were allowed, and orders drawn for the amount.

On motion of Al. Strong \$150 was transferred from

the General Fund to the Fire Department Fund, to be

refunded when the next tax levy is made.

Al. Strong reported the bill of Washington Engine Co. No. 3 for \$25.50, which was referred back to Al. Strong.

The matter of refunding license money to the widow

of W. D. True was referred to License Committee.

The License Committee reported against the petition

of Councillor L. C. Co.

Al. Strong presented affidavits from Meigs, E. R. Doe, H. S. Conger and Louis Hollack, relative to the

grading in front of their lots on Madison street, which

were read and referred to the Judiciary Committee,

together with a petition for grading said Madison st.

On motion of Al. Shelton an order was granted to

Thomas Tenant for \$100 on the 1st Ward Fund.

On motion of Al. Shelton an order was issued to M.

Barren for \$9 from the 4th Ward Fund.

Al. Strong introduced an order for levying a special

tax on lots in Mitchell's 5th addition, on Pleasant street,

Also by Al. Strong, an order for levying special tax

on several lots in the first ward, for building sidewalks,

Both of which were referred.

The matter of instruction to the City Treasurer rel-

ative to receiving company certificates in certain cases,

was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Al. Strong, Al. Burnham, be a com-

mittee to ascertain the number of recruits sent from

this city, &c. Carried.

On motion of Al. McNeely, \$100 was transferred to

the credit of bridge fund from the general fund, and the

same was refunded from the net tax levy.

On motion adjourned.

TABLEAU PARTY MONDAY NIGHT.—We

understand that it is the design of the managers

of the entertainment Monday night at Lappin's Hall for

the benefit of the poor, not to confine the stage representa-

tions solely to tableaux. An entire scene from the Lady of Lyons will be played by

several amateur actors, the leading character being taken by a well-known gentle-

man whose humor and excellent acting has

heretofore given life and amusement to

similar occasions. We also learn that several

very novel scenes, not wholly of the

character of a tableau, involving more or

less dialogue, are in contemplation, and

the whole affair will be one of the most

entertaining ever given in this city.

RECEIVED THEIR COMMISSIONS.—We

learn that Dr. Joseph Craig of Beloit has

received his commission as Captain, Al-

fred Taggart as 1st Lieutenant, and Geo.

Roberts 2nd Lieutenant of a company in

the 10th regiment, which they recently

raised in Beloit, and which was mustered

in by Captain Putnam at the Provost Mar-

shall's office in this city, and is now in

camp in Madison. These gentlemen com-

menced raising their company on the 7th

of December, and on the 12th of January it

was full. It is a fine body of men well

officered.

KEY FOUND.—A large brass key, evi-

dently belonging to some store door, was

picked up on the street and has been

handed in to our office.

VOLUNTEER BOUNTY IN MILWAUKEE.—Milwaukee has finally concluded to offer a

bounty for the purpose of filling her quo-

ta.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO DARLING'S MUSIC

STORE, WHICH IS IN THE HURRY OF CHANGING

TYPE, HAS BEEN LEFT OUT OF THE PAPER BY

MISTAKE, A DAY OR TWO.

LUMBER!

LOVEJOY & TREAT,

DEALERS IN SEASONED

PINE, OAK AND ASH LUMBER!

WE HAVE ON HAND AND ARE RECEIVING DAILY, A

FRESH STOCK OF LUMBER, OAK,

ASH, ETC., AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR, MAIN

STREET.

SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.—For

Sale at the Sign of the Golden Mortar, Main

Street.

LECTURE COMMITTEES AND

LECTURES WHICH ARE THE SERVICES OF WM. WAR-

SHAW, DR. J. H. CONGER, DR. O. H. COUGER, AND DR. ALEXANDER

THOMAS, WHO ARE UNDERTAKING TO ENTERTAIN

THE PEOPLE OF JANEVILLE.

NOTICE.—I have the pleasure to inform you

that I have engaged the services of

DR. J. H. CONGER, DR. O. H. COUGER, DR. ALEXANDER

THOMAS, WHO ARE UNDERTAKING TO ENTERTAIN

THE PEOPLE OF JANEVILLE.

NOTICE.—I have the pleasure to inform you

that I have engaged the services of

DR. J. H. CONGER, DR. O. H. COUGER, DR. ALEXANDER

THOMAS, WHO ARE UNDERTAKING TO ENTERTAIN

THE PEOPLE OF JANEVILLE.

NOTICE.—I have the pleasure to inform you

that I have engaged the services of

DR. J. H. CONGER, DR. O. H. COUGER, DR. ALEXANDER

THOMAS, WHO ARE UNDERTAKING TO ENTERTAIN

THE PEOPLE OF JANEVILLE.

NOTICE.—I have the pleasure to inform you

that I have engaged the services of

DR. J. H. CONGER, DR. O. H. COUGER, DR. ALEXANDER

THOMAS, WHO ARE UNDERTAKING TO ENTERTAIN

THE PEOPLE OF JANEVILLE.

NOTICE.—I have the pleasure to inform you

that I have engaged the services of

DR. J. H. CONGER, DR. O. H. COUGER, DR. ALEXANDER

THOMAS, WHO ARE UNDERTAKING TO ENTERTAIN

THE PEOPLE OF JANEVILLE.

NOTICE.—I have the pleasure to inform you

that I have engaged the services of

DR. J. H. CONGER, DR. O. H. COUGER, DR. ALEXANDER

THOMAS, WHO ARE UNDERTAKING TO ENTERTAIN

THE PEOPLE OF JANEVILLE.

NOTICE.—I have the pleasure to inform you

that I have engaged the services of

DR. J. H. CONGER, DR. O. H. COUGER, DR. ALEXANDER

THOMAS, WHO ARE UNDERTAKING TO ENTERTAIN

THE PEOPLE OF JANEVILLE.

NOTICE.—I have the pleasure to inform you

that I have engaged the services of

DR. J. H. CONGER, DR. O. H. COUGER, DR. ALEXANDER

THOMAS, WHO ARE UNDERTAKING TO ENTERTAIN

THE PEOPLE OF JANEVILLE.

NOTICE.—I have the pleasure to inform you

that I have engaged the services of

DR. J. H. CONGER, DR. O. H. COUGER, DR. ALEXANDER

THOMAS, WHO ARE UNDERTAKING TO ENTERTAIN

PUBLISHED DAILY IN LARIN'S PLACE, JANEVILLE, WIS.
BY THOMSON & ROBERTS.

The terms of the Daily Gazette are as follows, Cash
IN ADVANCE:

THE CITY, BY CASH, NO. 1, 12 weeks \$7.50

MAIL ONE YEAR. 6.00

SIX MONTHS. 5.00

TWELVE MONTHS. 4.00

A. M. THOMSON. 2.00

W. O. ROBERTS. 1.00

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

THE NEWS.

The amendments to the conscription act have passed the Senate with the retention of the \$300 clause, with some modification. The distinction of classes is stricken out.

The restrictions upon trade in Missouri have been removed, at the instance of Senator Gratz Brown.

Stuart's raid is another hoax, and the accident to Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague did not happen, according to yesterday's programme.

The expected changes in the Excise law will largely increase the internal revenue.

The news from Texas, if true, is gratifying, showing the impossibility of the rebels making much show in the south west.

Another blockade runner has been captured off the North Carolina coast, but at the sacrifice of some of our officers and sailors.

Gen. Butler is busily at work to effect a full exchange of our prisoners.

We rejoice to see that the government is making preparations to restore to Tennessee all possible facilities for freeing herself from rebel domination.

Mr. Lamar proposes to reduce the confederate States to the same condition Mexico will be in provided the French succeed in subjugating her.

Gold is going up to 155.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

It has been moved and seconded that the people of the county of Rock interested in fruit growing and horticulture, form themselves into an association for the purpose of discussing the various useful and interesting subjects connected with those branches of industry; and we, as president pro tem, are asked to put the question.

Ladies and Gentlemen of Rock county, you have heard the motion, and it is now open for discussion. Are there any remarks to be made?

AN AMENDMENT PROPOSED.

That queer genius, Hon. J. T. Mills, of Grant County, in a letter published in the Lancaster Herald, proposes an amendment to the commutation clause of the enrollment act. The substance of the amendment is that, first, the distinction in classes be abolished, and then the commutation fee be reduced to one or two hundred dollars, which fee is to be a general fund for the payment of bounties for volunteers, to be offered in the sub-district where the commutation is paid. Let the draft be made and all those drafted who wish or are able, pay the fee. If this does not procure me enough either from draft or volunteering, make a second draft immediately, thereby either procuring more men or more money, to procure them with or without. If any are still lacking, make a third draft, and so on until the call is entirely filled; thus constantly increasing the number of men and the amount of bounty to be paid volunteers. It is novel, but unquestionably open to many objections.

STATE NEWS.

The dwelling house of Robert Webster, situated three miles out from Fond du Lac in a westerly direction, was destroyed by fire a week ago Thursday night. The family was only apprised that the house was on fire by the falling in of the roof. Fortunately no lives were lost.—Peter's Arms of Kildare, Juneau county, was badly frozen during the late severe weather. We don't suppose being a democratic candidate for Assembly last fall had any thing to do with the misfortune, although the Mauson Star mentioned the circumstances in connection with the accident.—There is a revival at the Methodist Church, at Waukesha.—The Mineral Point Tribune says that large numbers of hogs accumulated there for transportation to market, had to be slaughtered, there being no cars to carry them away.

A NEW PAPER AT NEWBERNE.

We have received the first number of a new paper just started at Newberne, N. C., called the North Carolina Times. Speaking of the prevalence of Union sentiment in North Carolina this paper says, "these stories may have been somewhat exaggerated in detail, but in the main they are correct." It further says:

"There is throughout the entire State, a deep-seated hostility existing, and continually growing stronger, towards the so-called 'Confederacy.' This hostility is continually finding utterance in repeated acts of defiance by the Executive and Judiciary of this State, against the aggressions of Davis and his accomplices. These acts are cementing the people of this State into one brotherhood, for the purpose of resisting these encroachments upon their civil rights. The people of this ancient commonwealth have ever shown a jealous watchful disposition to preserve those rights undimmed, and were the first, in advance of the Congressional Declarations—by thirteen months to emancipate themselves from the tyranny of the mother country. Dragged out of the embrace of the Federal Union by foul conspirators misrepresenting the people, she finds herself again earnestly and zealously contending for her rights against Davis's despotism, of which Nero's and Caligula's were but a faint type."

The radical differences between men are comparatively few. If we classify them by temperament, manners, degrees of culture, we may draw up quite a catalogue. But if we let them fall into rank, according to essential tendencies, people wide apart in essential conditions will file into the same group. Indeed, it is truer to say that everybody is full of human nature.—Chas.

We call attention to reading matter and markets on the fourth page.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WIS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1864.

NUMBER 264.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THANKS.—Rev. Mr. Lawrence desires to assure his numerous friends, that their systematic efforts and very liberal donations in his behalf, demand from himself and family an expression of the fullest gratitude and thankfulness. He hopes to be able to merit their continued regard and esteem.

TO UNITARIANS, UNIVERSALISTS, AND ALL OTHER FRIENDS OF LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY.—Rev. Frederick May Holland, from Rockford, Illinois, will preach at Lappin's Hall, in this city on Sunday, January 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M., and 2 P. M. Subject—Practical Religion.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF THE 14TH REGIMENT.—We learn that the 14th Wis. (Brave boys they are) have re-enlisted and will probably pass through this city next Monday on their way to Madison. They number three hundred strong and will return to the field after a thirty day's furlough.

RELIGIOUS.—The Rev. Walter Hartshorne, of New York, formerly of Fall River, Mass., will preach in the Baptist Church in this city to-morrow morning and evening. Mr. H. is a stranger in our midst; but if those who have heard him judge correctly, he ranks high as a pulpit orator.

CREDITABLE.—Some drunken vagabonds amused themselves last evening by tearing off the gates from people's front yards and throwing them in out-of-the-way places. We do not know whether there is any special police now employed in the city, to prevent such outrages. If we have such officers, they should be on the alert, and give these loafers uncomfortable quarters at the "Pembor House."

CURIOSITIES AT THE TABLEAUX.—We understand that the celebrated Dwarf Orator whose wit is only equalled by his graceful delivery, will make one of his unequalled speeches at the Tableau party on Monday evening and in addition the celebrated elephant Mac-faw-fum imported regardless of expense, will appear on the stage during the evening. This noble animal is so docile and intelligent that no fears need be entertained by the audience.

THE FIFTH BATTERY.—The 5th Wisconsin Battery passed through this city to-day en route for Madison, where they will recruit and number 122 men, 97 were here to-day and the balance required at Camp. They have been gone two years and have received but five recruits in that time. This shows that they have been very lucky.

GIVE THEM A GOOD BENEFIT.—We hope there will be a large attendance at the Tableau party on Monday evening. The object of raising means to purchase wood for the poor is certainly one that deserves the support of all. Those who have warm firesides at home should feel most pity for the suffering poor who have not the means to keep the living frost from their hearths. The ladies have taken unfeigned pains with the tableaux. The selections range from comedy to tragedy with a dash of the supernatural and we understand will be brilliantly represented.

There will also be good music between the tableaux, and no pains will be spared to make it in every respect a choice entertainment.

THE LEAP YEAR PARTY LAST NIGHT.—As might have been expected, the Leap Year Party at the Hyatt House last night, under the management of Misses Hattie Culver, Maria Williams and Dell Granger, the ladies who had the affair in charge, was a brilliant success. There were thirty-seven couple present, making a very pleasant and select company. The gentlemen invited were called for at their residences by the ladies, and escorted to the hotel in sleigh and afterwards were waited upon to the dining hall where the dancing took place. About midnight the gossips were amply supplied with refreshments, when music and dancing resumed sway. At the breaking up of the party the gentlemen were escorted to their homes, and thus ended the first Leap Year Party of the season in Janesville. The receipts at the door were very handsome, amounting to \$74,00. After defraying the expenses the balance is to be given to the poor fund.

P. S.—Since writing the above we learn that \$20,00 were donated for the benefit of the poor.

A WAR TROPHY.—A private soldier of the 5th Wis. Co. E, who went from this city, Ira B. Nowkirk, has brought back with him tangible proofs of the perils and glories of war. At Rappahannock Station, November 7th, he formed one of the storming party, who captured a whole rebel brigade, and accomplished one of the most glorious feats of the war. He was firing from the top of the enemy's breastwork when a ball struck and tore away the finger of his left hand. Finding himself disabled, the wounded hero retired toward the rear and passing near one of the enemy's rifle pits on the right, he came across a rebel company who had ceased firing and were waiting for something to turn up. Nowkirk demanded the Captain's sword and led the surrendered company to the Provost Marshal at the rear. The sword he has brought home as a trophy. The letters C. S. and various martial devices; also the names of the makers, McElroy & Co., Macon Ga., and of the owner C. M. McArthur. Who would object to such a prize?

THE RADICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEN ARE COMPARATIVELY FEW. If we classify them by temperament, manners, degrees of culture, we may draw up quite a catalogue. But if we let them fall into rank, according to essential tendencies, people wide apart in essential conditions will file into the same group. Indeed, it is truer to say that everybody is full of human nature.—Chas.

We call attention to reading matter and markets on the fourth page.

"GOING HOME TO DIE."—One meets on a railroad train many strange faces journeying in all directions; some on business others in search of pleasure, and every now and then one that's "going home to die." A few days ago we chanced to be aboard an outward bound train. The bell had rung the time for starting; the train was beginning to move when an extremely well dressed young man scarce out of his teens stepped feebly on the cars and slowly found his way inside to a warm and comfortable seat. His appearance attracted our attention and we sought his acquaintance. His body was wasted to a skeleton; the face cadaverous, eyes sunken, hectic flush and marble like forehead with the blue veins coursing over it; the eyelashes elongated and the full round eye glistening in the shadows of the spirit world, but too plainly that the death angel had already claimed another victim. We spoke to him, apologized for so doing, and were met with a mild, courageous reply which induced us to ask him whither he was going. "Going home to die" he softly replied. I have been many months away seeking in some of the eastern cities medical aid of which as yet has been of avail and now I am 'going home to die'—to die under the paternal roof, amid the scenes and at the home of my childhood, where a fond father, and affectionate mother and kind hearted sisters can soothe my last days to the 'dark valley and shadow of death.' His physiognomy as well as his conversation showed him a young man of more than ordinary natural ability and that his education had not been neglected. Just entering upon the threshold of manhood with high prospects of happiness before him, with a mind well stored and "a heart that thinketh no evil;" his career is suddenly checked by the fell destroyer, consumption, and he is "going home to die!" We have stood by the bedside of old age when death came and claimed his victim, we have witnessed the departure of the middle aged and heard the death rattle mingled with the wail of the orphan, and we have held the hand and closed the eye of the young and beautiful as the spirit departed to that higher and we trust brighter realm, without signs of emotion, but the appearance of this young man and his feelings, sad, expressive and but too true words—"I am going home to die" reached the innermost recesses of our heart and we turned away to hide the tear that involuntarily coursed down our cheek. We are living in a strange world, and in strange times. All is bustle and excitement; little time for thought; little time for charity. As we have progressed in rapid travelling so have we hurried on in the headlong chase for the "almighty dollar!" Neither the old whose heads have whitened for the grave, nor sturdy manhood whose firm bodies have not yet bent to the storm, nor the young and beautiful whose fair and frail forms from the airy castle of childhood just emerging into the adverse storms of manhood seem now-a-days to realize that they are only "going home to die."

We have listened to the moans of the dying in the mansions of the rich and in the hovels of squalid poverty, and the cry of a now-born spirit has been mingled with that of the departing. We have seen death come in all its direst forms to Christian and sinster; to the wealthy and the lowly, but never have we realized so forcibly the truth, that no matter in what condition of life, or in what circumstances our lot may have been cast in this world, that we are only "going home to die."

KIND redder, whether in the house of death or amid the festive scenes of the ball-room, where "youth and beauty meet to close the glowing hours with flying feet," or in the turmoil and strife of busy life, do not forget that you too are only "going home to die."

DR. KNAPP IN TOWN.—Dr. Knapp, well known to most of our citizens by means of frequent visits here on professional business, will be in town on Monday, and may be seen at the Hyatt House.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—By the use of the Nitrous Oxyl Gas, an anesthetic, which is now in use with unprecedented success, the sensation of pain is entirely destroyed. Its advantages over Ether or Chloroform, are first, it is perfectly harmless; second, the insensibility produced is perfect; third, it is pleasant to inhale, having no disagreeable smell or taste, and never produces nausea and sickness, to say nothing of the dangers which often attend Ether and Chloroform; fourth, it can be given with safety in all phases of disease; persons suffering from consumption, heart-disease, &c., with no bad effects—patients even feel refreshed after inhalating it; fifth, its effects go off almost instantly; it being impossible to keep the patient under its influence to exceed three or four minutes at one inhalation. Having just received a complete set of apparatus, and full instructions from Dr. O. H. Conger, who is now in our city, and has personally superintended its exhibition in several operations, with success, from which it fully meets my expectations in every particular, and I most cheerfully recommend it to the public. Those suffering pain from toothache should suffer no longer, but avail themselves of the ample facilities that Dr. Shattuck is now prepared to offer in exhibiting the Nitrous Oxyl Gas.

BIBLIES! BIBLIES! RECEIVED

Today at the Janesville Literary Emporium, a large choice of Hardings' Celebrated Family Bibles, which we offer cheap for cash.

O. J. DEARBORN.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga on the 7th, covering the ground.

There was a fall of snow at Chattanooga

THE OLD YEAR OF THE NATION.

1863.

From the New York Independent.
Closed in the book who criticised and pages
Are lost, and the last page is torn.
Sailed with all the populous towns of age,
By him who turned for us its darkest leaf.

Not ours that volume to raze, or sing,
The lines that tell of shades of gloom were done;
Nor turn the leaf down where with victory blazing
Stand the proud record of the field who won.

Many a sharp dirk with fear and falling,
Or bright with hope of conquest yet to be;
There wrote we how the land was rent with wailing,
Blunt with the exultant sounds of jubilee.

The lists we lingered over with tears of sorrow,
Filled full as heaven of stars with hero-nome,
A deathless flight from Freedom's triumphs sorrow
Kindling their laurel wreaths to many a sturdy hand.

Round the red chronicles, on every border,
Illuminations done by Mercy's hand,
Show fair and fierce battle and disorder,
Her white stars gleaming up and down the land.

The book is closed, and in its loy, keeping
Many a sharp dirk with fear and falling,
Rebukes the traitor, and rebukes the slave
Despite its gloom, the grand heroic story.

And the book is closed, and in its loy, keeping
Freedom on the title page wrote "Gloria!"
And on the last, with bitter tear, "Amen."

HARRIET MCKEN KIMBALL.

IF MY HUSBAND WERE TO DO SO.

A DOMESTIC INCIDENT.

"Poor woman! What a thousand pities it is for her!" said Mrs. Grimes, with feeling; "I wonder how she stands it. If my husband were to do so, it would kill me."

"I could never stand it in the world," added Mrs. Pitts. "It is a dreadful situation for a woman to be placed in! Mr. Lurkin used to be one of the best of men, and took the best possible care of his family. For years there was not a happier woman in the town than his wife, but now it makes ones heart acho to look at her. Oh! it must be one of the most heart rending things in the world to have a drunken husband."

"Well, all I've got to say," spoke up Mrs. Peters with warmth, "is, that I don't pity her much."

"Why, Mrs. Peters! How can you talk so?"

"Well, I don't. Any woman who will live with a drunken husband don't deserve pity. Why don't she leave him?"

"That is easier said than done, Mrs. Peters."

"I should think it a great deal easier to leave than to live with a drunken brute, and have my life tormented out of me. If my husband were to do so, I reckon he'd want to put it right."

"That would, would you?" Mr. Peters replied, to the warmly expressed resolution uttered by his wife.

"Yes, that I would!" half laughingly and half seriously retorted Mrs. Peters.

"You don't know what you are talking about," spoke Mrs. Grimes.

"Indeed, then, I do! I consider any woman a fool who will live with a drunken husband. For my part, I have not a spark of sympathy for the wives of drunkards—I mean those who live with the men who beggar and abuse them. Mere disgusting brutes—the very sight of whom ought to turn a woman's stomach."

"You would, would you?" Mr. Peters replied, to the warmly expressed resolution uttered by his wife.

"Yes, that I would!" half laughingly and half seriously retorted Mrs. Peters.

"You don't know what you are talking about," spoke Mrs. Grimes.

"Indeed, then, I do! I consider any woman a fool who will live with a drunken husband. For my part, I have not a spark of sympathy for the wives of drunkards—I mean those who live with the men who beggar and abuse them. Mere disgusting brutes—the very sight of whom ought to turn a woman's stomach."

"This was said by Mrs. Pitts.

"I think you are right there," resumed Mrs. Peters. "A woman feels toward her own husband, the father of her children, and the man who in life's spring-time won her best and purest affection, very differently from what she does toward another man. She knows all his good qualities, and remembers how tenderly he has loved her, and how he would still love her but for the mad infatuation from which he feels it impossible to break away. The hope that he will reform never leaves her. When she looks at her children, even though abused and neglected, she cannot but hope for their father, and this hope keeps her up."

"Any woman is a fool to feed herself up with such fancies. There is only one true remedy, and that is separation. That's what I'd do, and every woman of sense ought to do. Don't tell me about hope of reforming. It's all nonsense. You would not catch me breaking my heart after that fashion for any man. Not it!" said Mrs. Pitts.

The more Mrs. Grimes, and Mrs. Pitts, and others present, argued their side of the question, the more pertinaciously did she maintain the position she had assumed, until Mr. Peters could not help feeling somewhat vexed and some little hurt, he being her husband, and the only one who could possibly hold the relation towards which all her indignation was directed, under the imagined possibility of his becoming a tippler.

After awhile the subject was dropped, and at the close of the evening the friends separated and went to their homes.

It was, perhaps, two months from the period at which the conversation occurred, that Mr. Peters left his home early in the evening to attend a political meeting, politics at the time running high, and hard cider flowing as freely as water. He was in the habit of attending such meetings, and of partaking of his portion of the cider, and at times of something stronger; but as he was a sober man, and of strong good sense and firm principle, the thought of ever partaking too freely never crossed the mind of his wife.

Regular in his habits, he was rarely out after ten o'clock on any occasion. But this time, ten came, but he was still away. This was a circumstance unusual, that his wife could not help feeling a degree of uneasiness. She went to the door and listened for him after the clock struck eleven, and stood there for some time, expecting every moment to hear the sound of his footsteps in the distance. But she waited in vain, and at last re-entered the house with a troubled feeling.

At last the clock struck twelve, and almost at the same time she heard her husband at the door, endeavoring to open it with a latch key. In this he was not successful, for some cause; and thinking she might have turned the key, Mrs. Peters went quietly and opened the door for him. She found that she had locked it.

As she lifted the latch, the door was thrown suddenly against her, and her husband came staggering in. As he passed her he struck against the wall to keep from falling. Then all the tender emotions of her heart rushed freely into activity. It was her own husband that lay before her, overcome by the master spirit of strong drink.

With almost superhuman strength she raised him up, although a large man, and supported him with her arm until she got

him up stairs, and laid him upon the bed. By this time he seemed perfectly stupid, and only mumbled incoherent replies to the frequent and tender importunities of his wife.

After some time she got him undressed, and in bed. But he grew more and more stupid every moment.

"Oh! what if he should die!" the poor wife moaned anxiously, while the tears that had at first gushed out, still continued to flow freely. She washed his face with cold water, and tried various means to arouse him from the lethargy of drunkenness. But all to no purpose.

At last despairing of success, she laid down beside him, in tears, threw her arms around his neck, and put her face against his. She had lain that way for about five minutes, when her husband called her name in a whisper.

Oh, how eagerly did she listen, after her response to his call.

"My husband were to do so;"

"As he said this still in a whisper, but a very expressive one, he looked her steadily in the face—with a rough twinkle in his eyes, a quivering of his lips, the muscles of which could with difficulty restrain from wrenching those expressive organs into a merry smile.

Mrs. Peters understood the whole scene in a moment, and boxed her husband's ears soundly on the spot for very joy, while he laughed until his sides ached as bad as hers.

In all her discussions upon the various unfortunate relations of man and wife, Mrs. Peters was very-often she declared her course of action, were she placed under similar circumstances. If in any case she was led unthinkingly to do so, the remark of her husband, made with a peculiar inflection of the voice: "Oh yes! If my husband were to do so"—had the happiest effect imaginable, and put an end to the unprofitable discussion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOW OPEN FOR THE PUBLIC.

Porter's Photograph Parlors,

On Main street, over Rector & Leigh's, and opposite the old firm's store, in Dewey & Jenkins' Block. These rooms have recently fitted up at a great expense, under the supervision of the proprietor. A large and

SUPERIOR LIGHT

has been built, and other facilities added, which, combined with the skill of an experienced Photographer, it is hoped will enable us to produce

Superior and Beautiful Pictures FROM LIFE!

It is not intended, or presumed, that Pictures can be had cheaper at this place than elsewhere, and we shall not undertake to compete with others in Janeville. The price of pictures of the same kind of work as ours will be as low as possible. The Pictures of the Parlors shall be as low as the same kind of work can be done anywhere, and CHEAPER than many first class Galleries adopt. It shall be the constant aim of the proprietors of the Parlors to keep up the high standard of pictures and pictures made by the most advanced and scientific artists in the country. Those who are longing for

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES

of their children, but who have failed through the influence of the artist or other difficulties, are invited to call on us, and we promise that to all the means of art known, to get them, shall be added picture and

Old Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes

copied into Photographs, and enlarged to any size.

BEAUTIFUL AMBROTIPIES!!

which are said to be the only pictures that will keep well, and are equal to any in all the varieties.

Mr. PORTER will be pleased to accept the services, and devote her time and skill to the business. A large assortment of *Gilt, Rose, and Union Frames* kept constantly on hand. Pictures taken in most all kinds of weather, and in the dark, by the light of lamps, candles, etc., etc.

Janeville, Jan. 12th, 1863. J. DAWLEY.

GREAT BOUNTIES PAID TO U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

The following Bounties and Premiums will be paid to recruits enlisting for three years service:

Every Recruit who is a Veteran Volunteer, one month's pay in advance, and a Bounty and Premium in installments amounting to

\$402.

To all other Recruits not Veterans, one month's pay in advance, and a Bounty and Premium in installments amounting to

\$302.

All the Bounty and Premium paid, even if the war closes immediately after enlistment.

All the Bounty paid to Regt. Holes, if the soldier dies in the service.

You can serve in any Regiment you choose now in

the following PREMIUMS will be paid to any person other than an officer, who shall bring in an accepted Veteran Recruit.

A Premium of \$25.00

For an accepted Recruit (not a veteran) \$10.00

In offering these liberal terms, bounties and premiums, it is the desire of the Government to give the people an opportunity of doing away with the necessity for the draft, to come of January 5th, 1863, under the act of last called October 17th, for 500,000 men, so that all soldiers may be volunteers, and that each and every man will be able to fight of January 5th, 1863, and will be eligible for the draft for whatever number they might be required.

It is to be understood that all volunteers whether under the above conditions, or in other regulations, will be creditable in this last call.

For further information, come to the office of the recruiting agent, 25th Street, Capt. S. J. M. PITTMAN.

EXTRA BOUNTY HEADQUARTERS.

Janeville, Jan. 11, 1863.

QUOTAS FOR TOWNS FURNISHED.

The undersigned is ready to make arrangements with any citizen, ward, village or town in Wisconsin, to furnish to them their quotas, and will ascertain that they receive the books of the Assistant Provost Marshal General.

The number published by Adjutant General Gaylord is to be used.

It is to be noted that the quota is to be filled when the draft is made, to make that number exact.

Volunteers are creditable to any town from which they receive a extra bounty.

Volunteers are authorized to levy a tax to pay extra bounties.

For further information, send for my circular.

THERE IS NO TIME TO LOSE.

E. B. QUINN.

FARMERS' MILL! THE SUB-

WILLIAMS' MILL!

WE WILL PAY YOU FOR YOUR COTTON AND WOOL.

BETTER WORK AND GIVE BETTER YIELD!

In Custom Grinding than any other mill in the country.

BEST FAMILY FLOUR & MILL FEED

constantly on hand, and delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

JACKMAN & ALDEN.

CIRCUIT COURT for Rock County.

—Lewis J. Claude, plaintiff, against John L. McVicker, Harriet L. McVicker, Michael E. Geiger, defendant.

In virtue of a judgment of sale, and foreclosure of this suit, made on the ninth day of December, A. D. 1863, in favor of the above named plaintiff, and against the above named defendants.

Let the sheriff of Rock County, or his agent, or any other person lawfully authorized, execute the same.

Dated December 19th, 1863.

R. E. BREWER, Sheriff of Rock Co.

Lori Crook, Plaintiff's Atty.

Jan. 14th, 1864.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS—VACATION

EXTENDED.—Notes is hereby given, that the winter term of the public schools of the city of Janeville, will be extended to the third Monday of January, inclusive.

From the Board of Education.

Dated December 19th, 1863.

O. J. DEATHORN.

100 TONS OF RAGS WANTED!

For which goods or cash will be paid when

amounts to a dollar. O. J. DEATHORN.

MCKEEY & BRO'S COLUMBI.

GREAT ANNUAL SALE!

I

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS!

BY

McKEY & BRO.

GREAT DOWNFALL IN PRICES!

The largest Stock of Goods to be closed out, preparatory to the opening of the spring trade. Sale to continue thirty days from date, or until the

stock is exhausted.

Large Receipts of Goods. PRICES REASONABLE.

Below we cannot enumerate only some of the leading articles in store, which we cordially invite all wishing to purchase to call and examine.

WRITING PAPERS.

Embracing Legal Case, Poetry, Letter, and Note Papers.

Envelopes to suit all.

BLANK BOOKS

Then Cometh the End

There will always be some men that will cavil, question and doubt at the very plainest indications and promises. It is in their very constitution as much as it is in the instinct of an ill-tempered cur-dog to howl all night at the echo of his own bark. They will not look at the bright side of matters, because it naturally hurts their eyes to do so. Even if they are forced to laugh at some unexpected piece of pleasure, they work their faces into dreadful contortions to do penance for the sin of smiling against their will. They will not be jolly; they utterly refuse to be comforted.

But to every candid man—every man who is not afraid at times and when circumstances will warrant, to anticipate good rather than evil, it must be apparent that the end of the war is at hand. Take full account of all the discouraging circumstances and drawbacks, and the favorable indications vastly overbalance all these. A comprehensive review of the progress of the union arms exhibits an almost uninterrupted advance, and a corresponding withdrawal of the rebel forces—and diminution of the territory at first occupied by them.

A MILLION MEN CALLED FOR.

Senator Howe started the Senate, and the country, a day or two since, by the introduction of a resolution instructing the President to call for a million army day's volunteers, to be commanded by General Grant, for the purpose of marching to Richmond, and other places in Dixie, releasing all of our prisoners, and planting the stars and stripes on every rebel prison. Whether this proposition would be practicable or not, there is but little doubt, but it would be promptly responded to. It is hinted, that the only obstacle in the way of its passage, is the last clause of the resolution, requiring all members of Congress, under fifty years of age, voting for the measure, to enlist for the campaign.

NEW CONSCRIPTION ACT.

The enrollment law still hangs fire. It is probable that when disposed of, the old law will be adopted with some important amendments. The two classes will be consolidated, the \$300 clause will not be interfered with. The exemptions will be materially reduced, and the "substitutes" must be one-not-lifely to the draft. This

is hinted, that the only obstacle in the

way of its passage, is the last clause of the

resolution, requiring all members of Con-

gress, under fifty years of age, voting for

the measure, to enlist for the campaign.

RE-ADMISSION OF THE STATES.

The great measures, which are to be

brought before Congress, this session, are

in the hands of the various committees,

or being matured in the minds of the able

statesmen of the two Houses. Among

the most important is the subject of recon-

struction. This is the great problem of

the hour. The rebellion, in common par-

lace, is "about played out."

Their finances, with the grim visage of death

staring them in the face, a year of routs,

reverses, and overwhelming defeat, has

reduced them to a condition bordering

on despair, while want, cold, and starvation

are doing more to enervate their armies

than Federal bayonets. The north have

come to consider, the rebels, a conquered

people, and feel that they have the right of

conquestors, to dictate the terms upon which

reconstruction shall be made. The acts of

secession, and their ratification by the peo-

ple, and their subsequent war upon the

government, they as individuals, and cor-

porations, have forfeited all rights, they

ever possessed under the constitution, and

cannot claim its protection, in the work

of reconstruction. The constitution was

designed and adopted for the protection of

loyal men and law abiding citizens, and

not to protect traitors and rebels. The

President, being the executor of existing

laws, and not possessed of the law-making

power, has, by his amnesty proclamation,

done all he could, and adopted the best

method in his power, a basis of reconstruc-

tion. As fast as the seceded States are

taken possession of by our armies, the loy-

al people have, a right to demand royal

protection. This protection must be of a

military or civil character. The former

is often inadequate and temporary, while

the latter can be afforded at present only

by reviving old organizations or regenerat-

ing under old laws which we as a govern-

ment are no more bound to recognize, than

we were bound to recognize the Mexican

laws of the territory we a few years since

acquired in the south west. The loyal

people of the south defend two things,

the protection of a wholesome civil govern-

ment, and the abolition of slavery, as a

guaranty of future permanent peace.

If the proclamation is adopted as the

basis of reconstruction, without further

legislation, what guarantee have we that

"pardoned" traitors, with the oath fresh

upon their lips, occupying their places in

the State legislatures, and in the halls of

Congress, will not in the future strike

hands with their northern allies, revive

their favorite institution, and re-enact the

tragedy of 1860? It is, probably, a bad

omen, that the seceded States are

now in a position to do this.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.—Divine Econ-

omy Sunborn was the candidate of the

copperheads in the Assembly for Speaker,

and P. V. Deuster, of the Milwaukee *Sci*

Bole, for Chief Clerk. They ought to have

Ryan on the track for Sergeant-at-Arms, and then the tempest would be com-

plete. Nothing like having representative

men.

BRA.—The pay per month of rebel sol-

diers in a confederate paper which will

bring the enormous sum of fifty-five cents.

RESTORING THE UNION.—A Muskego-

boro correspondent, writing from the 22d

Wisconsin, says that "numerous instances

are occurring of our men finding partners

among Southern women, and the Union is

being combated by intermarriage from

choice, as was the alliance of the Romans

and Sabines.

A STRANGE CASE OF APPARENT DEATH.—

A case of apparent death occurred in

Berlin a few weeks ago, and naturally cre-

ated no little sensation. The wife of a

wall-to-wall merchant had, after a short sick-

ness, suddenly expired in the night. The

next morning the corpse was carried by

women called in to prepare it for the fu-

neral, into a retired apartment, where the usual operations of washing, &c., were per-

formed upon it. The husband went out

during the course of the day to make the

necessary arrangements for the burial, when during his absence, the neighbors were aroused by fearful shrieks proceeding from the dwelling of the deceased.—On entering, the neighbors found no one at home, and finding the door of the room from which the cries issued, looked they, broke it open, and to their horror they discovered that the corpse had risen from the dead! In less than forty-eight hours, the woman would have been buried in a living tomb—a casualty which, though happily prevented in her case, by a speedy recovery from the fit, it is to be feared, occurs, of no inconsiderable number of persons, of no year.

J. B. BARTLETT, City Auditor of Cleve-

land, died on Friday, of disease of the

heart. He was standing at his desk reading a paper, when he fell down dead.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Departments in Mourning for Hon. Caleb C. Smith—His Successor—McDougall's Resolution of War—Senate Howe Wants a Million of Men—The Embargo Law—The Conscription Act—Question of Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, '64.

EDITOR'S GAZETTE.—To-day the War, Navy, Treasury, Post-office, and State Departments are draped in mourning, for the death of the Hon. Ex-Secretary Caleb C. Smith. Secretary Usher has been named, and will be strongly urged by his friends for the position on the bench, made vacant by the death of Judge Smith. In ease he receives the appointment, it is thought Hon. John D. Sedgwick will succeed him as Secretary of the Interior.

S. SENATOR McDUGALL WANTS WAR.

In the Senate, today, McDougall, of California, introduced a resolution, declaring the occupation of Mexico by the French as act unfriendly to this Government, and demanding the withdrawal of the French army before the 15th of March, or, on declaration of war. No one need be nervous at the introduction of this resolution, considering the source from whence it came. McDougall's pugnacity will abate when he takes the second seat, though, and while the banks of the Rio Grande continue to offer the protection they now do, there is no occasion to fear the French army.

A MILLION MEN CALLED FOR.

Senator Howe started the Senate, and the country, a day or two since, by the introduction of a resolution instructing the President to call for a million army day's volunteers, to be commanded by General Grant, for the purpose of marching to Richmond, and other places in Dixie, releasing all of our prisoners, and planting the stars and stripes on every rebel prison. Whether this proposition would be practicable or not, there is but little doubt, but it would be promptly responded to. It is hinted, that the only obstacle in the

way of its passage, is the last clause of the

resolution, requiring all members of Con-

gress, under fifty years of age, voting for

the measure, to enlist for the campaign.

NEW CONSCRIPTION ACT.

The enrollment law still hangs fire. It is probable that when disposed of, the old law will be adopted with some important amendments. The two classes will be consolidated, the \$300 clause will not be interfered with. The exemptions will be materially reduced, and the "substitutes" must be one-not-lifely to the draft. This

is hinted, that the only obstacle in the

way of its passage, is the last clause of the

resolution, requiring all members of Con-

gress, under fifty years of age, voting for

the measure, to enlist for the campaign.

RE-ADMISSION OF THE STATES.

The great measures, which are to be brought before Congress, this session, are in the hands of the various committees, or being matured in the minds of the able statesmen of the two Houses. Among the most important is the subject of reconstruction. This is the great problem of the hour. The rebellion, in common parlance, is "about played out."

Their finances, with the grim visage of death

staring them in the face, a year of routs,

reverses, and overwhelming defeat, has

reduced them to a condition bordering

on despair, while want, cold, and starvation

are doing more to enervate their armies

than Federal bayonets. The north have

come to consider, the rebels, a conquered

people, and feel that they have the right of

conquestors, to dictate the terms upon which

reconstruction shall be made. The acts of

secession, and their ratification by the peo-

ple, and their subsequent war upon the

government, they as individuals, and cor-

porations, have forfeited all rights, they

ever possessed under the constitution, and

cannot claim its protection, in the work

of reconstruction. The constitution was

designed and adopted for the protection of

loyal men and law abiding citizens, and

not to protect traitors and rebels. The

President, being the executor of existing

laws, and not possessed of the law-making

power, has, by his amnesty proclamation,

done all he could, and adopted the best

method in his power, a basis of reconstruc-

tion. As fast as the seceded States are

COMMERCIAL.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE JANEVILLE HARVEST, BY SCOTT & GRAY,
GROCER AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANEVILLE, January 16th, 1864.
About the same quantity of Wheat was received
last year for a number of days past. Receipts will con-
tinue general while such the shipping lasts. We
have no change to note in prices.

Goods are in request, but the price rules at yesterday's
quotations.

Dressed Hogs were in good demand. Sales of choice
heavy hogs, to-day, at \$7.00 each, and light at \$7.75
each. Other prices unchanged.

WHEAT—Extra milling spring \$1.00 each; fair to
good shipping grades \$1.00 each; rejected \$1.00.

RYE—Quint at \$0.00 each for 60 pounds.

OATS—In demand at \$7.50 per bushel.

BARLEY—Choice sample \$1.12 each for 50 pounds;
common to fair quality \$1.05.

CORN—Shelled, for 60 pounds, 74¢ each; ear do 65¢ each
for 72 pounds.

TIMOTHY SEED—in good demand at \$2.00 each for
40 pounds.

DRESSED HOGS—Choice heavy lots \$7.00 each, 40 per
100 pounds, and those weighing 100 to 250 pounds \$6.75
each.

BEANS—Pinto white \$2.00 each; mixed lots \$1.25
each.

POTATOES—Choice Neshannocks and Peach Blows
\$0.50 each; common 30¢ each.

BUTTER—Good to choice roll 20¢ each.

EGGS—Scored at 1½¢ per dozen.

POULTRY—Turkeys, dressed, 6½ lbs. Chickens 3½
do. per pound.

HIDES—Green 7½¢; dry 12½¢.

BIRCH BRANCHES—Range from \$1.00 to \$2.50 each.

PLough—Spring at retail \$1.75 per hundred.

WOOL—Hounds at 65¢ each; 15¢ off for unwashed.

TOBACCO—Fair to prime leaf 70¢.

New York Market.

New York, January 16th, 1864.

FLOUR—Shade flours \$1.00 each extra State.

WHATE—Shade flours \$1.00 each extra Spring

\$1.25 each Milwaukee Club; \$1.50 each Winter Red
Wheat.

CORN—Flour; \$1.00 each; mixed Western.

PORK—Quota, scarcely so firm.

LARD—Dull.

STOCKS—Active and irregular. Money and Ex-
change unchanged. Gold 5½%. United States 6½%;
6½%, coupon 1½%; 7½% gold; One year certificates
6½%.

Milwaukee Market.

Milwaukee, January 16th, 1864.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—Declined 1½¢. Sales of No 1 Spring in
store at \$1.25 each.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts 1,650 head, market quiet

and prices 10¢ lower.

GOLD—Fluctuates.

The Bounty Question.

The following in reference to the pay-
ment of government bounties is more ex-
plicit than the notice of the same matter

which we gave a day or two since, and
will prove interesting to many:

ACTING ADjt. PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Milwaukee, Wis., January 14, 1864.

CIRCULAR.

Copy of telegram this day received from
Provost Marshal General:

"The time for paying the bounty of
three and four hundred dollars, and the
fifteen and twenty-five dollar premium, is ex-
tended to March 1st, 1865; and these
bounties and premiums will be paid in cases
of men enlisted between January 5th and
12th, the same as before January 5th."

[Signed.] J. H. FRY.

By order of Lieut. Colonel CHAS. S. LOVELL, 18th
Infantry, A. A. Provost Marshal General.

EDWARD COLEMAN,
Lieut. and Adj'tant 18th Inf'y.

To Capt. S. J. M. PURVIS, Provost Marshal 2d Dist.

DEATH OF COMMODORE STORE.—Com-
modore George H. Store, of the United
States Navy, died on the 8th inst. A few
days since we announced his retirement
from the Naval Retiring Board, now in
session at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks.
Illness prevented him from continuing his
duties as a member of the board. His
death was not unexpected, as he had been
ailing for some time. Commodore Store
was born near the town of Portsmouth,
N. H., and obtained a Midshipman's warrant
in 1809. His immediate classmates
were Skinner, Newton, Smith and Res-
soult. Admiral Gregory, at present Super-
intendent of Iron-works here, was also a
school-fellow of his. He served at sea
some twenty-four years, and was on shore
nearly seventeen years. He was Governor
of the New York Asylum in 1853, and since
that time had not performed any active
duty afloat. —N. Y. Tribune, Jan. 11, 1864.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard says:

The people of the extreme Western
counties of North Carolina have been de-
prived of all mail facilities on the ground
of disloyalty to the Confederate Govern-
ment.

NOW OPEN FOR THE PUBLIC.

Porter's Photograph Parlor.

On Main street, over Borden & Loech's, and opposite
McKey & Hirt's store, in Dewey & Jenkins' Block.

These rooms have been recently fitted up at a great
expense, under the superintendence of the proprietor. A
large and

SUPERIOR LIGHT

has been built, and other facilities added, which, com-
bined with the skill of an experienced Photographer,
it is hoped will enable us to produce

Superior and Beautiful Pictures
FROM LIFE!

It is not intended, or permitted, that Pictures can
be taken in the Parlor, the windows, and we
shall not take any Pictures with the camera in
the house, on price, but it is permitted that the pictures
of pictures at the Parlor shall be as low as the same
kind of work can be done for anywhere, and CHAPFER
that many first class studios in the country, that is to say,
the cost of the picture, the cost of the studio, and the
cost of the improvements and decorations made
by the most advanced and scientific artists in the country.
Those who are longing for

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES

of their children, but who have failed through the
impatience of the artist or other difficulties, are invited

to make application to the Parlor, that is to say,
the cost of the picture, the cost of the studio, and the
cost of the improvements and decorations made
by the most advanced and scientific artists in the country.

Those who are longing for

Old Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes

copied into Photographe, and enlarged to any size.

BEAUTIFUL AMBROTYPE!!

Which are said to be the only pictures that will keep
ever, in every climate, taken in all their varie-
ties, and are equal to the best of any studio in the
country, and do not fail to satisfy the customer.

A large assortment of Gilt, Rosewood and Union Frames kept
constantly on hand. Pictures taken in most all kinds
of weather.

For the place, opposite McKey & Hirt's store
Main street, Jan. 12th, 1864.

MERCHANTS DISPATCH.

EAST FREIGHT LINE OWNED AND MANAGED
BY THE

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after this date, by special arrangement, the
Merchant's Dispatch will receive and forward to this
city to New York and Boston, Butter, Eggs, Poultry,
Pork and other freight requiring quick transportation,
LOW RATES AND IN BETTER TIME than
can be obtained by any other route or express, except
the regular express, by passenger train.

TIME GUARANTEED!!

All shipments receive the door of the shipper and
delivered to the door of the receiver.

The well known reputation of this firm in trans-
porting westward bound business, during the last ten years,
will be a sufficient guarantee that all contracts made
by it, will be faithfully carried out.

THE MERCHANTS DISPATCH

is also prepared to offer increased facilities both in
time and rates, for westward bound business. Our
freights are transported by Land and Fast Express
and padded by our own men at all points of
transfer.

Claims for loss or damage will be promptly ad-
justed at this office.

For rates or further information inquire at the Amer-
ican Express Company's office.

O. M. WARREN, Agent.

Janeville, July 1st, 1864.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

BUSINESS CARDS.

DRY GOODS.
S. COLE, M. D., Homeopath and Surgeon,
at Borden's Hat Store, residence, five doors
south of the Baptist Church.

DRY GOODS.
J. BARROWS, Physician and Surgeon, office
of Dr. Borden, Academy and Wall streets,
and Post Office.

DRY GOODS.
J. B. JOHNSON, Dentist, Office in Jackson &
Main street, rock, over the Rock County Bank, Jane-
ville, Wis.

DRY GOODS.
KNOWLTON & JACKSON, Attorneys at
Law, Hyatt House Block, Janeville, Wis.
J. B. KNOWLTON, [initials] J. A. JACKSON.

DRY GOODS.
JOHN WINANS, Attorney and Counselor at
Law, office under Central Bank, Janeville, Wis.
John Winans, [initials]

DRY GOODS.
ELDREDGE & PEASE, Attorneys and Coun-
selors at Law, office in Lappin's Block, Janeville, Wis.

DRY GOODS.
R. E. HEDDERICK, [initials]

DRY GOODS.
G. W. CRITTENDEN, M. D., Homeopath-
ist and Surgeon, Office in Academy and Wall streets,
a few rods northwest of Milwaukee Freight depot.
J. B. CRITTENDEN.

DRY GOODS.
H. A. PATTERSON, Attorney at Law and Justice
of the Peace, Janeville, Wis. Office on Main
street, near the American Express Office.
H. A. PATTERSON.

DRY GOODS.
FARNORD A. HYDDE, Attorney and Coun-
selor at Law, Office in Empire block, Janeville, Wis.
June 24th, 1864.

DRY GOODS.
MERRILL & COMSTOCK, Attorneys at
Law, office in Lappin's Block, Janeville, Wis.

DRY GOODS.
J. M. MAY, Attorney and Counselor and Coun-
selor at Law, office in May's block, opposite the Myers
House, corner of Main and Milwaukee streets, Janeville.

DRY GOODS.
O. O. E., Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's
block, Janeville, Wis. Will Thrash Abstracts of the
loan and loan money.

DRY GOODS.
BENNETT, CASSODAY, & GIBBS, At-
torneys and Counselors at Law, Office, Lappin's
Block, Janeville, Wis. Will Thrash Abstracts of the
loan and loan money.

DRY GOODS.
NEW YORK CASH STORE.—Smith & Best,
Wholesalers and Retail dealers in Dry Goods,
Crockery, Solar Lamps, Boots and shoes, Hats and
Caps, Bonnets, Ready Made Clothing, and every kind
of merchandise at the very lowest cash prices. 24
Main street, Janeville, Wis.

DRY GOODS.
F. CLARK, Photographer, Rooms over Mooley's
book Store, West Milwaukee Street.

DRY GOODS.
NEW STORE.

DRY GOODS.
AND

DRY GOODS.
BALMORALS at Same Reduction!

DRY GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED,

DRY GOODS.
A LARGE LOT OF

DRY GOODS.
WOOLEN COMFORTERS & HOODS,

DRY GOODS.
CHAPPIE

DRY GOODS.
AT 25¢

DRY GOODS.
Metropolitan Store,

DRY GOODS.
Main Street, under the Myers House.
J. H. FRY.

DRY GOODS.
WHERE MAY BE FOUND THE BEST

DRY GOODS.
AND

DRY GOODS.
CHEAPEST STOCK OF DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS.
to be found in the city. We have come here to stay
and will be

DRY GOODS.
CONSTANTLY RECEIVING

DRY GOODS.
ALL THE

DRY GOODS.
NEW NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON,

and shall, by close attention to business, endeavor to
meet and fulfill expect to receive, a liberal share of the public
patronage.

DRY GOODS.
CALL AND EXAMINE

DRY GOODS.
OUR STOCK!!

DRY GOODS.
AND

DRY GOODS.
JUDGE for YOURSELVES.

DRY GOODS.
Respectfully,
H. C. PAYNE.

DRY GOODS.
SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY!

DRY GOODS.
Jamesville, Wis.

DRY GOODS.
Office at Griswold's Tin Shop, opposite the Hyatt
House.

DRY GOODS.
Mixed and other Soaps of superior quality, war-
ranted to wash in hard or soft water. These soaps are
unadulterated with any deleterious matter whatever,
will wash flannels and not shrink them, or the most
delicate fabrics without stain.

DRY GOODS.
PURE TALLOW CANDLES

DRY GOODS.
Will exchange Soap or Candles for Wood, Tallow and
Greas, or manufacture Tallow into Candles.

THE OLD YEAR OF THE NATION.

1863.

From the New York Independent.
Closed in the book whose crimsoned pages
Are charged with the spirit of the past,
Sealed with the pencil of the poet of ages.
By him who turned for us its darkest leaf.

Not ours the laurels of victory won;
But that of which the hands of man were done;
Nor turn the leaf down, where with victory blazoning
Stands the proud record of the deeds we won.
Many a heart with hair and falling,
Or height with hope of conquest yet to be;
There wrote we how the land was rent with wailing,
Blot with the exultant sounds of jubilee.

The lists are thumped over with raw oriental gore,
Filled full with heaves of stars with here-hams,
A deathless light from Freedom's triumphs borrow.
Kludging their laurel-wreaths to martyrs' dusts.

Round the red chronicles, on every border,
Illuminated doth Mercury's hand
Show fair and fierce battles and disorder,
Her white thus gleaming and down the land.

Maurice McEwan Kimball.

IF MY HUSBAND WERE TO DO SO.

A DOMESTIC INCIDENT.

"Poor woman! What a thousand pities it is for her!" said Mrs. Grimes, with feeling. "I wonder how she stands it. If my husband were to act so, it would kill me."

"I could never stand it in the world," added Mrs. Pitts. "It is a dreadful situation for a woman to be placed in! Mr. Larkin used to be one of the best of men, and took the best possible care of his family. For years there was not a happier woman in the town than his wife, but now it makes ones heart acho, to look at her. Oh! it must be one of the most heart-rending things in the world to have a drunken husband."

"Well, all I've got to say," spoke up Mrs. Peters with warmth, "is, that I don't pity her much."

"Why, Mrs. Peters! How can you talk so?"

"Well, I don't. Any woman who will live with a drunken husband doesn't deserve pity. Why don't she leave him?"

"That is easier said than done, Mrs. Peters."

"I should think it a great deal easier to leave than to live with a drunken brute, and have my life tormented out of me. If my husband were to do so, I reckon he'd I would part before twenty-four hours."

Now Mrs. Peters' husband was a most excellent man, and a sober man without; and his wife was tenderly attached to him. In regard to his ever becoming a drunkard, she had as little fear as of his running off and leaving her. Still, when she made this last remark, she looked toward him (for he was present) with a stern and significant expression on her countenance. This was not really meant for him, but for the imaginary individual she had supposed as bearing the relation towards her of a drunken husband.

"You would, would you?" Mr. Peters replied, to the warmly expressed resolution uttered by his wife.

"Yes, that I would!" half laughingly and half seriously retorted Mrs. Peters.

"You don't know what you are talking about," spoke Mrs. Grimes.

"Indeed, then, I do! I consider any woman a fool who will live with a drunken husband. For my part, I have not a spark of sympathy for the wives of drunkards; I mean those who live with the men who beggar and abuse them. Mero disgusting brutes—two very sight of whom ought to turn a woman's stomach."

"You would, would you?" Mr. Peters replied, to the warmly expressed resolution uttered by his wife.

"Yes, that I would!" half laughingly and half seriously retorted Mrs. Peters.

"You don't know what you are talking about," spoke Mrs. Grimes.

"Indeed, then, I do! I consider any woman a fool who will live with a drunken husband. For my part, I have not a spark of sympathy for the wives of drunkards; I mean those who live with the men who beggar and abuse them. Mero disgusting brutes—two very sight of whom ought to turn a woman's stomach."

"This was said by Mrs. Pitts.

"I think you are right there," resumed Mrs. Peters. "A woman feels toward her own husband, the father of her children, and the man who in life's spring-time was her best and purest affection, very differently from what she does toward another man. She knows all his good qualities, and remembers how tenderly he has loved her, and how he would still love her, but for the mad infatuation from which he feels it impossible to break away. The hope that he will reform never leaves her. When she looks at her children, even though abused and neglected, she cannot but hope for their father, and this hope keeps her up."

"Any woman is a fool to feed herself up with such fancies. There is only one true remedy, and that is separation. That's what I'll do, and every woman of sense ought to do. Don't tell me about hope of reforming. It's nonsense. You would not catch me breaking my heart after that fashion for any man. Not I!" said Mrs. Peters.

The more Mrs. Grimes, and Mrs. Pitts, and others present, argued their side of the question, the more pertinaciously did she maintain the position she had assumed, until Mr. Peters could not help feeling somewhat vexed and some little hurt, to be going her husband, and the only one who could possibly hold the relation towards which all her indignation was directed, under the imagined possibility of his becoming a tippler.

After awhile the subject was dropped, and at the close of the evening the friends separated and went to their homes.

It was, perhaps, two months from the period at which the conversation occurred, that Mr. Peters left his home early in the evening to attend a political meeting, held at the time running high, and hard cider flowing as freely as water. He was in the habit of attending such meetings, and of partaking of his portion of the cider, and at times of something stronger, but as he was a sober man, and of strong good sense and firm principle, the thought of ever partaking too freely never crossed the mind of his wife.

Regular in his habits, he was rarely out after ten o'clock on any occasion. But this time, too, came, but he was still away. This was a circumstance so unusual, that his wife could not help feeling a degree of uneasiness. She went to the door and listened for him after the clock struck eleven, and stood there for some time, expecting every moment to hear the sound of his footsteps in the distance. But she waited in vain, and at last re-entered the house with a troubled feeling.

At last the clock struck twelve, and almost at the same time she heard her husband at the door, endeavoring to open it with a latch key. In this he was not successful, for some cause; and thinking she might have turned the key, Mrs. Peters went quietly and opened the door for him. She found that she had locked it.

As she lifted the latch, the door was thrown suddenly against her, and her husband came staggering in. As he passed her, he struck again the wall to keep from falling. Then all the tender feelings of her own husband that lay before her, overcome by the master spirit of strong drink.

With almost superhuman strength she supported him up, although a large man, and carried him up stairs, and laid him upon the bed. By this time he seemed perfectly stupid, and only mumbled incomprehensible replies to the frequent and tender importunities of his wife.

After some time she got him undressed, and in bed. He grew more and more stupid every moment.

"Oh! what if he should die!" the poor wife moaned anxiously, while the tears that had at first gushed out, still continued to flow free. She washed his face with cold water, and tried various means to arouse him from the lethargy of drunkenness. But all to no purpose.

At last, despairing of success, she laid down beside him, in tears, threw her arms around his neck, and put her face against his. She had lain that way for about five minutes, when her husband called her name in a whisper.

Oh, how eagerly did she listen, after her response to his call.

"If my husband were to do so!"

As he said this still in a whisper, but a very expressive one, she looked her steadily in the face—with a rough twinkle in the eyes, a quivering of his lips, the muscles of which could with difficulty restrain from wreathing those expressive organs into a merry smile.

Mrs. Peters understood the whole scene in a moment, and boxed her husband's ears soundly on the spot for very joy, while he laughed until his sides ached as bad as his ears.

In all her discussions upon the various unfortunate relations of man and wife, Mrs. Peters was very careful how she described her course of action, were she placed under similar circumstances. If in any case she was led unthinkingly to do so, the remark of her husband, made with a peculiar inflection of the voice: "Yes! If my husband were to do so!" had the happiest effect imaginable, and put an end to the unprofitable discussion.

him up stairs, and laid him upon the bed. By this time he seemed perfectly stupid, and only mumbled incomprehensible replies to the frequent and tender importunities of his wife.

After some time she got him undressed, and in bed. He grew more and more stupid every moment.

"Oh! what if he should die!" the poor wife moaned anxiously, while the tears that had at first gushed out, still continued to flow free. She washed his face with cold water, and tried various means to arouse him from the lethargy of drunkenness. But all to no purpose.

At last, despairing of success, she laid down beside him, in tears, threw her arms around his neck, and put her face against his. She had lain that way for about five minutes, when her husband called her name in a whisper.

Oh, how eagerly did she listen, after her response to his call.

"If my husband were to do so!"

As he said this still in a whisper, but a very expressive one, she looked her steadily in the face—with a rough twinkle in the eyes, a quivering of his lips, the muscles of which could with difficulty restrain from wreathing those expressive organs into a merry smile.

Mrs. Peters understood the whole scene in a moment, and boxed her husband's ears soundly on the spot for very joy, while he laughed until his sides ached as bad as his ears.

In all her discussions upon the various unfortunate relations of man and wife, Mrs. Peters was very careful how she described her course of action, were she placed under similar circumstances. If in any case she was led unthinkingly to do so, the remark of her husband, made with a peculiar inflection of the voice: "Yes! If my husband were to do so!" had the happiest effect imaginable, and put an end to the unprofitable discussion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOW OPEN FOR THE PUBLIC.

Porter's Photograph Parlors,

On Main street, over Riegert & Ladd's and opposite McCay & Drey's store; in Dewey & Jenkins' block. Three rooms have been recently fitted up at a great expense, under the supervision of the proprietor. A large and well equipped studio.

SUPERIOR LIGHT

has been built, and other facilities added, which combined with the skill of an experienced Photographer, it is hoped will enable us to produce.

Superior and Beautiful Pictures

FROM LIFE!

It is not intended, or planned, that Pictures can be had cheaper at the Parlors than elsewhere, and we shall be particularly anxious to have our Jansville pictures taken at the parlors, for pictures of the Parlors shall be as low as the same kind of work can be done anywhere, and CELESTE, that many first class Galleries adopt. It shall do the same service to the public, as the Parlors do to keep pace with all the improvements and advancements by the most advanced and scientific artists in the country. Those who are longing for

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES

for their children, but who have failed through the inexperience of the artist or other difficulties, are invited to call at the Parlors, will provide that to all the means of the art known, to get them done, and be assured of a good and satisfactory result.

Old Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes

copied into Photographs, and enlarged to any size.

BEAUTIFUL AMBROTYPE'S!

which are said to be the only pictures that will keep well, and are often more durable than the original prints. Mrs. PORTER will be at the attention of all the persons for pictures at the Parlors, as far as possible, for the price of 25 cents each.

Remember the places opposite McCay & Drey's store Main street, Jan. 12th, 1863.

jan12davf.

GREAT BOUNTIES PAID TO

U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

The following Bounties and Premiums will be paid to recruits enlisting for three years service:

Every Recruit who is a Veteran Volunteer, one month's pay in advance, and a Bounty and Premium in instalments amounting to

\$402.

To all other Recruits not Veterans, one month's pay in advance, and a Bounty and Premium in instalments amounting to

\$302.

All the Bounty and Premium paid, even if the war ends immediately after enrollment.

Protection to Widows and Orphans.

All the Bounty paid to Legal Heirs, if the soldier dies in the service.

You can serve in my Regiment if you choose, now or you can serve in any Regiment.

The following PREMIUMS will be paid to any person other than an officer, who shall bring in a recruit for enlistment.

A Premium of \$250.00 for a recruited Recruit (not a veteran) to be paid to his Recruiter.

In offering these liberal terms, Recruits and Premiums, the opportunity is given along with the necessity for the soldier to come of age, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 8

COMMERCIAL.

NOTICE FOR THE JANESEVILLE GAZETTE, BY SCOTT & GRAY,
JOHN & PRODUCES DELLAN.

JANESEVILLE, January 16th, 1864.
About the same quantity of Wheat was received yesterday as for a number of days past. Receipts will continue generous while this daily weighing lasts. We have no change to note in prices.

Quotations.—Dressed Hogs were in good demand. Sales of choice heavy hogs, to day, at \$7.00 each, and light at \$5.75 each. Other produce unchanged.

We make up prices as follows.—
WHEAT.—Extra milling spring \$1.00 per bushel, good shipping grade \$1.00 bushel, rejected \$0.90.

RYE.—Quiet at \$0.90 per bushel.

OATS.—In demand at \$1.00 per bushel.

BARLEY.—Choice samples \$1.25 bushel for 50 pounds; common to fair quality \$1.00.

CORN.—Shelled, for 60 pounds, 75¢ per bushel; ear do 65¢ per 50 pounds.

TIMOTHY SEED.—In good demand at \$2.00 bushel for 40 pounds.

DRESSED HOGS.—Choice heavy lots \$1.00 each per 100 pounds, and those weighing 150 to 250 pounds \$1.15 each.

BEANS.—Prime white \$2.00 bushel; mixed lots \$1.25 bushel.

POTATOES.—Choko Nishanocks and French Blows \$0.60 each bushel.

BOTTLE.—Good to choice roll 20¢ each.

EGGS.—Scored or 18¢ each dozen.

POLTRY.—Turkeys, dressed, \$1.50 each. Chickens 35¢ each per pound.

HIDES.—Green 75¢ each; dry 125¢ each.

SILK.—PLAITS.—Range from \$1.00 to \$2.50 each.

FLOUR.—Spring at retail \$0.75 per hundred.

WOOL.—Range at \$0.50, 50¢ off for unashed.

GOLD.—Ball to prime lead 75¢ each.

New York Market.
New York, January 16th, 1864.

FLOUR.—Bleached flour; \$0.90 per bushel extra State.

WHIAH.—Bleached flour; \$1.40 bushel Chicago Spring; \$1.25 bushel Milwaukee Club; \$1.60 bushel Winter Red Western.

CORN.—Flour; \$1.20 bushel 20¢ mixed Western.

PORK.—Quiet, scarcely seen.

LARD.—Dull.

STOCKS.—Active and irregular. Money and Exchange unchanged; Gold 35%; United States 6%; 5-24, coupons 12%; 7-20, \$1.00; One year certificates 6%.

Milwaukee Market.
Milwaukee, January 16th, 1864.

WIGGAT.—Declined again. Sales of No 1 Spring in store at \$1.25 bushel.

DRESSED HOGS.—Receipts 1,500 head, market quiet and price 10¢ lower.

GOLD.—\$1.15.

The Bounty Question.

The following in reference to the payment of government bounties is more explicit than the notice of the same matter which we give a day or two since, and will prove interesting to many:

ATTN ATT'S PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE;
MILWAUKEE, WIS., January 14, 1864.

CIRCULAR.

Copy of telegram this day received from Provost Marshal General:

"The time for paying the bounty of three and four hundred dollars, and the fifteen and twenty-five dollars premium, is extended to March 1st, 1864; and these bounties and premiums will be paid in cases of men enlisted between January 5th and 12th, the same as before January 5th."

[Signed.] J. B. FRY.

By order of Lieut. Colonel CHAS. S. LOVELL, 15th Infantry, A. A. Provoit Marshal General.

EDWARD COLEMAN, Lieut. and Adj'tant 15th Inf'y, To Capt. S. M. PUTNAM, Provoit Marshal 2d Divt.

DEATH OF COMMODORE STORE.—Commodore George H. Storer, of the United States Navy, died on the 8th inst. A few days since we announced his retirement from the Naval Retiring Board, now in session at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks. Illness prevented him from continuing his duties as a member of the board. His death was not unexpected, as he had been failing for some time. Commodore Storer was born near the town of Portsmouth, N. H., and obtained a Midshipman's warrant in 1809. His immediate classmates were Skinner, Newton, Smith and Rossau. Admiral Gregory, at present Superintendent of iron-clads here, was also a school-fellow of his. He served at sea some twenty-four years, and was on shore nearly seventeen years. He was Governor of the Naval Asylum in 1855, and since that time had not performed any active duty afloat.—*N. Y. Tribune*, Jan. 11.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard says:

The people of the extreme Western counties of North Carolina have been deprived of all mail facilities on the ground of disloyalty to the Confederate Government.

NOW OPEN FOR THE PUBLIC.
Porter's Photograph Parlor.

On Main Street, over Blundell & Lee's, and opposite McKay & Birn's store, in Bowery & Jenkins' Block. These rooms have been recently fitted up at a great expense, under the supervision of the proprietor. A large and

SUPERIOR LIGHT
has been built, and other facilities added, which, combined with the skill of an experienced Photographer, it is hoped will enable us to produce

Superior and Beautiful Pictures
FROM LIFE:

It is not intended, or presumed, that Pictures can be had cheaper than the Pictures there elsewhere, and we shall make no competition with them. The price for Pictures at the Parlor shall be as low as the same kind of work can be done for anywhere, and CHAPRER shall make first class Pictures adopted. It shall be the duty of the Parlor to pay all expenses, and to bear with all the improvements and discoveries made by the most advanced and scientific artists in the country. Those who are longing for

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES
of their children, but who have failed through the impatience of the artist or other difficulties, are invited to come to the Parlor, that to all the means of the art known to go them, shall be added patience and perseverance.

Old Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes
copied into Photographs, and enlarged to any size.

BEAUTIFUL AMBROTYPES!!
Which are sold to be the only pictures that will keep, or in every climate, true to all their varieties. Many subjects are to be introduced by the Parlor, and always to hand and still to the business. A small assortment of Old, Revised and Enriched Frames kept constantly on hand. Pictures taken in most kinds of woods. Remember the photo, opposite McKay & Birn's store Main Street, JANESEVILLE, Jan. 12th, 1864.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH.
EAST FREIGHT LINE OWNED AND MANAGED
BY THE

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

On Saturday this day, by special arrangement, the Merchants' Dispatch will receive and forward from this to New York and Boston, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Pigs and other freights requiring quick transportation, at LOWER RATES AND IN BETTER TIME than can be obtained by any other line of conveyance, except the regular lines by passenger train.

THE MERCHANTS' DISPATCH
is also prepared to offer increased facilities both in time and rate, for westward bound business. Our rights are transferred by ship and Post Office, and loaded by our own men at all points of transfer.

Claims for loss or damage will be promptly adjusted at this office, or further information inquire at the American Express Company's office.

O. M. WARREN, Agent.

JANESEVILLE, July 24, 1864.

BUSINESS CARDS.

S. F. COLE, M. D., Homeopathist and Surgeon. Office at Bowles' Hat Store, Residence, over doors south of the Baptist Church.

L. J. BARRON, Physician and Surgeon, office and residence corner of Academy and Wall streets, opposite.

J. B. JOHNSON, Doctor, Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the Rock County Bank, JANESEVILLE, Wis.

KNOXTON & JACKSON, Attorneys at Law, U.S. Post Office, JANESEVILLE, Wis.

J. H. KNOWLTON, Attorney at Law, Post Office, JANESEVILLE, Wis.

JOHN WINSTON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, office under Central Bank, JANESEVILLE, Wis.

A. A. JACKSON.

ELDREDGE & PEASE, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, office in Jackson & Smith's block, Room 4, over the U. S. Post Office, JANESEVILLE, Wis.

A. B. ELDERSON.

G. W. CRITTENDEN, M. D., Homeopathist and Surgeon. Office and Residence, Academy at JANESEVILLE, Wis.

CORN.—Shelled, for 60 pounds, 75¢ per bushel; ear do 65¢ per 50 pounds.

TIMOTHY SEED.—In good demand at \$2.00 bushel for 40 pounds.

DRESSED HOGS.—Choice heavy lots \$1.00 each per 100 pounds, and those weighing 150 to 250 pounds \$1.15 each.

BEANS.—Prime white \$2.00 bushel; mixed lots \$1.25 bushel.

POTATOES.—Choko Nishanocks and French Blows \$0.60 each bushel.

BOTTLE.—Good to choice roll 20¢ each.

EGGS.—Scored or 18¢ each dozen.

POLTRY.—Turkeys, dressed, \$1.50 each. Chickens 35¢ each per pound.

HIDES.—Green 75¢ each; dry 125¢ each.

SILK.—PLAITS.—Range from \$1.00 to \$2.50 each.

FLOUR.—Bleached flour; \$0.90 per bushel extra State.

WHIAH.—Bleached flour; \$1.40 bushel Chicago Spring; \$1.25 bushel Milwaukee Club; \$1.60 bushel Winter Red Western.

CORN.—Flour; \$1.20 bushel 20¢ mixed Western.

PORK.—Quiet, scarcely seen.

LARD.—Dull.

STOCKS.—Active and irregular. Money and Exchange unchanged; Gold 35%; United States 6%; 5-24, coupons 12%; 7-20, \$1.00; One year certificates 6%.

Milwaukee Market.

Milwaukee, January 16th, 1864.

WIGGAT.—Declined again. Sales of No 1 Spring in store at \$1.25 bushel.

DRESSED HOGS.—Receipts 1,500 head, market quiet and price 10¢ lower.

GOLD.—\$1.15.

New York Market.

New York, January 16th, 1864.

FLOUR.—Bleached flour; \$0.90 per bushel extra State.

WHIAH.—Bleached flour; \$1.40 bushel Chicago Spring; \$1.25 bushel Milwaukee Club; \$1.60 bushel Winter Red Western.

CORN.—Flour; \$1.20 bushel 20¢ mixed Western.

PORK.—Quiet, scarcely seen.

LARD.—Dull.

STOCKS.—Active and irregular. Money and Exchange unchanged; Gold 35%; United States 6%; 5-24, coupons 12%; 7-20, \$1.00; One year certificates 6%.

Milwaukee Market.

Milwaukee, January 16th, 1864.

WIGGAT.—Declined again. Sales of No 1 Spring in store at \$1.25 bushel.

DRESSED HOGS.—Receipts 1,500 head, market quiet and price 10¢ lower.

GOLD.—\$1.15.

New York Market.

New York, January 16th, 1864.

FLOUR.—Bleached flour; \$0.90 per bushel extra State.

WHIAH.—Bleached flour; \$1.40 bushel Chicago Spring; \$1.25 bushel Milwaukee Club; \$1.60 bushel Winter Red Western.

CORN.—Flour; \$1.20 bushel 20¢ mixed Western.

PORK.—Quiet, scarcely seen.

LARD.—Dull.

STOCKS.—Active and irregular. Money and Exchange unchanged; Gold 35%; United States 6%; 5-24, coupons 12%; 7-20, \$1.00; One year certificates 6%.

Milwaukee Market.

Milwaukee, January 16th, 1864.

WIGGAT.—Declined again. Sales of No 1 Spring in store at \$1.25 bushel.

DRESSED HOGS.—Receipts 1,500 head, market quiet and price 10¢ lower.

GOLD.—\$1.15.

New York Market.

New York, January 16th, 1864.

FLOUR.—Bleached flour; \$0.90 per bushel extra State.

WHIAH.—Bleached flour; \$1.40 bushel Chicago Spring; \$1.25 bushel Milwaukee Club; \$1.60 bushel Winter Red Western.

CORN.—Flour; \$1.20 bushel 20¢ mixed Western.

PORK.—Quiet, scarcely seen.

LARD.—Dull.

STOCKS.—Active and irregular. Money and Exchange unchanged; Gold 35%; United States 6%; 5-24, coupons 12%; 7-20, \$1.00; One year certificates 6%.

Milwaukee Market.

Milwaukee, January 16th, 1864.

WIGGAT.—Declined again. Sales of No 1 Spring in store at \$1.25 bushel.

DRESSED HOGS.—Receipts 1,500 head, market quiet and price 10¢ lower.

GOLD.—\$1.15.

New York Market.

New York, January 16th, 1864.

FLOUR.—Bleached flour; \$0.90 per bushel extra State.

WHIAH.—Bleached flour; \$1.40 bushel Chicago Spring; \$1.25 bushel Milwaukee Club; \$1.60 bushel Winter Red Western.

CORN.—Flour; \$1.20 bushel 20¢ mixed Western.

PORK.—Quiet, scarcely seen.

LARD.—Dull.

STOCKS.—Active and irregular. Money and Exchange unchanged; Gold 35%; United States 6%; 5-24, coupons 12%; 7-20, \$1.00; One year certificates 6%.